GERMAN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN PLOT LAUGHED AT HERE President to Be Sworn Today,

Charge That U. S. Tried to Intrigue Against Central Powers Amuses.

SAY ZIMMERMANN NOTE SETS ALL DOUBT AT REST

Pan-American Union, Argentine Embassy and State Department Find No Record of "Story."

Zimmermann Tells the Emperor All About It

LONDON, March 3.-The Gerann, had a long audience reived by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amposed that the audience con erned the Mexican question.

ence between the imperial chanwhich several foreign office officials were present, at the chan-

ann's frank admission that German iid seek to ally Japan and Mexico with caused no surprise to American officials although it may be said they did not ex-

Some officials had thought there might be an attempt to discredit the authenexplanation of a different character. least doubt of the authenticity of the vidence in their hands.

t only was intended to be carried out in the event the United States did not remain neutral is not taken to change he situation in the slightest degree. Whether it was presented to the Caranza government or not and the fact that it is believed not to have been communicated to Japan do not, in the opinion of American officials, after the esablished fact that Germany, while asking the offices of the United States to make peace and while protesting her intended to the communication of the content of the intended of the content o t only was intended to be carried out

Mr. Zimmermann's references to an unite Pan America against Germany are regarded with mingled feelings of incomprehension and amusement. The Pan-American Union, the Argentine Pan-American Union, the Argentine embassy and the State Department can find record of no such newspaper publication as Zimmermann contends revealed the "plot" in Buenos Aires.

The only event which officials can recall which is susceptible of being distorted into such a charge as Zimmermann makes was discussion early in Secretary Bryan's term of office of a plan to surround the pan-Americas with a neutral zone in which there

ing ever came of it.

Zimmermann's statement was read today in the Senate and some senators who were at first inclined to think his published instructions to von Eckhardt, German minister in Mexico City, was a forgery, had the statement read twice.

Swiss Press Scores Plot.

REPN. Switzerland, via Paris, March 3, 4:10 p.m.-Although most of the German language newspapers in Switzerland thus far print without comment the Zimmermann note, as made public through revelations from Washington of the German plot to involve Mexico and Japan against the United States, the Nachrichten (Basel) upbraids Germany for "having talked high morality and acted in an exactly opposite way." "Somethong terribly fatal has happened to the German foreign office," says the paper, which then lectures Germany on "the folly of getting caught," and continues:

"The German foreign office isn't any more Machiavellian than other diplomatic groups; so one does not need to man language newspapers in Switzer-

matic groups; so one does not need to look at a thing from a moral stand-point. More important than the ethical side will be the political consequences. side will be the political consequences. "Above all things, German-Americans have been terribly compromised by their old fatherland. They have in their propaganda always been able to point out that the entente has been letting loose the colored people of the world against the white, and now Germany, in a trice, is willing to goad the Mexican bands and the legions of Japan against the United States. Henceforth there will be no more pro-German propaganda in America."

Political Stupidity, Moral Laxity.

With reference to the manner in which Secretary Zimmermann hoped to reach the Mexican president, the Nachichten says: "He should have been able to spare at least one submarine and send an emissary in it to Mexico to

and send an emissary in it to Mexico to make the proposition verbally. When one does such things one never lets one's self get caught."

The paper emphasizes how telling an answer the note is to von Bethmann Hollweg's latest speech, in which the imperial chancellor declared he could not understand why the United States had broken off diplomatic relations "so brusquely," and openly accuses Dr. Zimmermann, "not only of political stupidity, but of moral laxity as well, in that, while he was accusing the entente of seeking conquest, he was proposing that Mexico should conquer American territory."

Further, it adds, "while he said 'every means that can shorten the war in the most humane way,' he was trying to start a monster Asiatic-American conflict."

Cabrera's Vehement Denial.

MEXICO CITY, March 3 .- Luis Cabrera, provisional finance minister and member of the Mexican delegation to the recent Mexican-United State joint conference, today denied vehemently that he knew anything of the proposed alliance between Mexico and Germany against the United States, or hat he had aided the German plan.

INAUGURATION'S EVE BRITISH ADVANCE FINDS CITY READY

Will Begin Term Tomorrow With Second Ceremony.

SCENES ARE IMPRESSIVE

The official weather forecast:

generally fair; moderate northeast to northwest winds.

Washington is in readiness for the erm of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States and Thomas Rile;

The stage is set for the ceremonies which are to take place at the east ral parade which is to follow. The big work of the inaugural committee com d of citizens of the National Capital in preparation for this great event is completed. Committee officials will be kept busy from early until late towever, attending to numerous details that are intended to further

Thousands of persons already have arrived in this city to participate in and to witness the inaugural parade and throughout the day there will be an endless line of trains arriving at the Union Station. Military organizaions began to arrive yesterday afteroon and last night and by noon today many more are expected to reach here.

Already the streets in the downtown sections of the city have taken on a holiday appearance. Strangers are seen at every turn, and along the curb lines is the usual array of souvenir and badge venders.

Although hampered by rain and snow for a number of days, the general inaugural committee and its numerous subcommittees have been able to complete the various tasks assigned to them, and assurance is given that Washington will awake tomorrow morning to find everything in readiness for the wonderful spectacle. Work on a number of the reviewing stands built by private individuals along the route of the parade will be in progress all of today, but these will be finished in every detail at the appointed time.

Hines. Repulsed at Gueudecourt, the Germans by a bombing attack gained some ground east of Sailly-Saillisel. The lost ground is reported to have been regained in its entirety by the British. On the remainder of the western front raids and artillery engagements have occurred.

British Official Report.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 3.—Against stubborn German resistance British troops today advanced their line north of the Ancre, in France, an average of a quarter mile on a front of nearly five miles, says the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The British ad-

Program Follows Custom.

With the exception of the taking of he oath of office a second time, the program for the inauguration is pracically the same as that which has been followed for many years. Innovations n the schedule pertain to only minor

details.

One of these will be the stationing of members of the 12th and 69th Regiments of the National Guard of New York at intervals along the entire route of the parade to be traversed by route of the parade to be traversed by the President as a special precautionary measure in view of the international situation. This will remind old Washingtonians and others of the first inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861, when sharpshooters were stationed on the roof tops along the route of the parade and a company of infantry and two batteries of artillery were kept in readiness to quell any disturbance.

Details of the Parade.

The parade feature of the day will consist of the trip to the Capitol by the presidential party and its return after the ceremonies, and then the re view by the chief executive of the long column of marchers who will pay tribute to their President and register by their presence in line their determinain the life of the nation. Starting from the plaza at the east front of the Capitol, the route of the parada

Monument, will proceed up Pennsyl vania avenue.

Turning to the north at 15th street, it will follow the usual route and pass through the court of honor which has been built on either side, of Pennsylvania avenue between Madison and Jackson places. At the intersection of 19th street and Pennsylvania avenue the parade will be dismissed.

Organizations quartered south of Pennsylvania avenue will move south through 19th street to F street, thence east to 17th street and thence south to B street, and from that point the marchers will either return to their quarters or disperse. Organizations quartered on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue will move north through 19th street to K street and thence east to quarters or to disperse.

thence east to quarters or to disperse. Clear Avenue at 10 O'Clock.

sylvania avenue is to be cleared and at now law. 10:12 o'clock street car traffic will be stopped. After that time no one will be permitted to cross the Avenue unless he provided with a permit to do so. Aftickets for stands on the opposite side are between \$1,200 and \$1,800.

The President signed the bill promptly when it came to him, following action by the Senate and House yesterday in adopting the chairman of the inaugural committee, the members of the joint congressional committee for the inauguration and the President's military and naval aids and physician to the Capitol are to draw up at the F street entrance of the New Willard Hotel. This hotel is the residence (Continued on Second Page.)

QUARTER OF MILE ON FRONT OF FIVE

Latest Gain on Ancre Made to the East of Puisieux-

au-Mont.

GERMANS STUBBORNLY RESISTING THE ENEMY

Teutons Gain Some Ground to East of Sailly-Saillisel, But Later Lose It.

of a quarter mile on a front of nearly

The latest gain was made offering greater resistance to the British

Near Sailly-Saillisel, several miles south are said to have attacked the British

further progress north of Puisieux-au-Mont and east of Gommecourt, and our line has been advanced an average dis-

Gueudecourt last night was stopped by our artillery barrage and forced our troops to evacuate a trench east of Sailly-Saillisel this morning. An immediate counter attack was organized which regained the whole of

the lost ground. "The enemy rushed two of our posts last night northwest of Roye; a few men are missing. Another strong enemy patrol that attempted to approach our lines east of Givenchy and La Bassee this morning was stopped by our rife fire.
"Successful trench reconnaissances."

were carried out by our airplanes dur-ing the day. One of our machines is missing."

Artillery Is Active.

PARIS, March 3 .- The official report issued by the war office tonight reads: "The artillery was quite active beregion south of Nouvron and in Alsace in the sector of Burnhaupt. The day was calm on the rest of the front.
"Belgian communication: "The cannonading today was light."

Germans Voice Confidence.

LONDON, March 3 .- The Frankfurter Zeitung' correspondent at the Franco Belgian front is quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam as saying: "The strong can do what the weak dare not. That we are able to hold the Somme front if we desire, our inthe Capitol, the route of the parade will extend through the grounds to the intersection of Delaware avenue and B street northeast, and thence west on B street to lst street northwest, where it will turn south for one square and then, swinging around the Peace Monument, will proceed up Pennsyl vania avenue. because we must. This confidence at the front in what our commanders or-der should strengthen the confidence at home that what appears to be a retreat may be a prelude to undoubted

President Wilson Approves Measure Giving Raise to 17,000 Clerks, Mostly Residents Here.

President Wilson last night affixed his signature to the legislative, executive At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning Penn- and judicial appropriation bill, and it is

government clerks, most of whom are is provided with a permit to do so. Af-ter the presidential party has passed on if their salaries are less than \$1,200 or its way to the Capitol persons holding increases of 5 per cent if their salaries are between \$1,200 and \$1,800.



BIG MEASURES MAY FAIL IN CONGRESS

Session Near End With Bills Caught in Legislative Jam; Some Hopeless.

The Sixty-fourth Congress was an broaching its close early today with failneasures certain and the fate of other

anging in the balance. Held up by the determined opposi of a small group of senators, who threatned to prolong debate until the end of on at noon, the President's armed

The naval bill, with its provisions for lative fam, but it was saved when the

1 at 12:52 was no prospect that the Senate would interrupt its session until expiration at

noon.

Democratic and republican leaders united in an effort to break down the opposition in the Senate and bring the armed

Bills Likely to Fail.

The annual army appropriation bill and the sundry civil bill were among the measures of whose passage the leaders virtually had despaired. By recessing as soon as the imstead of waiting in session for the Sen ate to report itself ready for adjournment, the House cut short the period of song and celebration that usually occupies the closing hours of a session. The House last night was in better condition than the Senate, where the opposition to the armed neutrality bill which President Wilson wants, to dea with the German submarine menace ied the legislative situation into hard knot.

Senator Stone in Opposition.

The opposition from the republican side was negligible, but was pronounced from Senator Stone, democrat, and chairman of the foreign relations committee. Fears were expressed that f a vote on the bill were not secured by 8 o'clock this morning it probably would fail. Even after the Senate acts it must go back to the House for agreement.

Thousands Try to Get Into Galleries at the Capitol to See the Closing Session

Thousands of people, men, women and children, swarmed to the Capitol last night in the hope of seeing Congress n action in its closing hours. The report of the debate on the armed neutrality bill in the Senate drew great numbers of them to the Senate wing. It was impossible for the great majority to gain admission to the Senate galleries, which, all told, seat about

Hundreds of men and women stood it Hundreds of men and women stood in line for hours outside the doors to the Senate galleries, hoping for an opportunity to "get in." So congested were the corridors that it was difficult to pass through them. The ordinary tickets to the reserved galleries were of no avail. A special variety of "pink 'uns" specially printed tickets for March 3, 1917, were the only keys to the reserved galleries, and even armed with these special tickets it was difficult to obtain admission. These tickets could be obtained only from senators, and the lobbies were 'crowded with applicants for them.

Senate the Leading Attraction. It is only on rare occasions that the senatos have such an audience in the galleries to address from the floor of the enate. Strict orders were given that

Senate. Strict orders were given that only members of the immediate families of the senators should be admitted to the senators' gallery. This gallery was crowded to its capacity as well as the others. Many members of the diplomatic corps visited the Senate chamber during the evening and watched the pro-

took the seats reserved for the Presi-dent and his family.

AGREE ON THE NAVY BILL

OTHERS IN THE BALANCE Conferees Reduce Number of New Submarines From Fifty to Twenty, But Not Appropriation.

> appropriation bill agreed on a report of submarines to be built from 50 to 20 all to be constructed on the Pacific east. That would make the total num ber of submarines provided for in the

> bill thirty-eight. The bill was sent to the Presiden hortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES.

PART I.

-German Explanation Amusing. City Ready for Inauguration. Japan Exposes Teuton Intrigue. Filibuster Threatens Arm Ship Bil Senate Inaction Halts House. -Carmen Insist on Reply.

Dry Bill Causes Row. House Refuses D. C. Probe Fund. -Suffs at White House Today.

5-Religion of Presidents. Here to Honor Wilson.

Information Squad Busy. -Money Bills Die With Congress. Governors Here for Parade. -Inaugural Crowds Enliven City.

11-Souvenir Inaugural Map. 12-Clerks Get Salary Raise. Show Nutritive Value of Food. -Women in Inaugural Parade. Humane Society Year Book Issued. Steel Corporation Files Brief.

High School Cadets to Parade. -No Ball to Be Held. Official Formation of Parade. -Maryland to Take Big Part. Capital's Appeal is Varied. Pennsylvania Sends 2,500 Here.

Germans Storm Russian Line. Asks Referendum on War. Inauguration Weather Often Bad.

8-Consulting Board Holds Conference

PART II. -Among the Clubs. Around the City. Boy and Girl Scouts. With the Rifle Clubs. 2-Amusements.

4-Editorial. Feminism in Europe. -War Review. In the Schools.

Art Notes. Fraternities. 8-Notes of Government Workers.

> PART III. Sunday Star Magazine. PART IV. Special Features.

> > PART V.

Sports and Automobiles -Police Inauguration Orders. Typhus Halts Yarrowdale Men. -To Cultivate Vacant Spaces. 9-Local Marchers in Parade. Virginia Cadets With Governor. 12-Musical Mention.

PART VI.

Comic Section. PART VII. Society.

HALTS THE HOUSE

Having No Business Before It. **Lower Body Takes Recess** Until 10 Today.

INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT

ooked on with wonder at their law-

In point of loyalty the gallery had tained entrance to the Capitol early esterday were still in their gallery

There wasn't much to be done, as the House had aready finished its work. That body, therefore, seemed to loll around, waiting for some one to start something, and as nobody seemed inclined, the last night of the Sixty-fourth Congress seemed to fade away in tame fashion.

the leak report. This was the last act in the famous investigation started by Thomas W. Lawson, whose real name Representative King of Illinois said last night is "Larson." After reading the report, two or three members made three-minute speeches telling what a grand investigation it had been, and the same newspaper reporters who wrote ten thousand words a day about the leak while it was fresh went off and wrote exactly ten lines about the finish. 7:20—Galleries crowded and people thronging the halls. The impeachment resolution against the entire federal reserve board, introduced by Representative Linbergh of Minnesota a few daps ago, was brought in by Representative Webb, chairman of the ludiciary com-

flintlock and musket in Indian warfare. This aroused Representative Mann to high excitement and he promptly start-ed a flibuster, which allowed most of the House to get a bite of food. the House to get a bite of food.

8:01—Representative Helvering of Kansas rushed to the front with a bill to grant a pension of \$100 a month for Mrs. Funston, wife of the late major general. Everything would have been lovely had not the House utterly lost the engrossed copy of the bill as passed by the Senate. Sleuths went out to find it.

arose with a bill to make a citizen out of some one with a long name. Repre-sentative Mann opposed it with a broadside about the Constitution. Dupre broadside about the Constitution. Dupre made a twenty-minute speech, ending with a most heartrending appeal to let the person with the long name die under the American flag, and everybody, including a seminary school girl bunch in the galleries, uttered wild cheers. Representative Mann yelled out that he was converted and the bill massed.

Bond Issue Bobs Up.

najority leader, presented the House the bill to raise \$150,000,000 by a bond issue if the naval needs require it. Gallery onlookers expecting Bunker Gallery onlookers expecting Bunker
Hill speeches were not much enlightened, as ten minutes passed by in a
hubbub, although Mr. Kitchin was
making a speech at the time. Then
Mr. Kitchin yielded to Representative
Fordney who passed it on to Representative Tilson, but he not being there
Representative Moore caught it on the
bound and went on with a few re-Representative Moore caught it on the bound and went on with a few re-marks. The Philadelphia bantam-weight republican worked up a fine frensy in favor of the bill. 9:45—Who should wander softly down middle aisle but Secretary Daniels

He Sleeps a Bit. 9:46-Representative "Mike" Burke of

Because the Senate talked and did othing the House ran out of grist ecess until 10 o'clock today. The allnight session of the old days was not and a thrilled and enthralled gallery

ological report will show "Leak" Report Disposed Of.

7 p.m.—Chairman Henry og the rules mmittee who retires to private life in Texas after noon tomorrow, brought in the leak report. This was the last act Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting,

Indian Claim Revised.

7:22-Some had the nerve to endeavor o pass a bill for an old-time claim in favor of the Choctaw-Chickasaw In-The claim has been kicking about the Capitol since the days of the

9:20-Representative Kitchin, the

onsin discovered fast asleep. Rep-(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

DEFEAT OF ARMED SHIP MEASURE THREATENED BY SENATE FILIBUSTER

WEATHER.

Four Progressive Republicans, Aided by Mr. Stone, Block Passage of Bill Giving President Power to Protect U. S. Rights.

FRIENDS OF ARMED NEUTRALITY PLAN PREPARE MANIFESTO, FIXING BLAME

Missouri Leader Hints at Plan to Put Submarine Chasers on Merchante men and Declares Actual War Is Planned-Mr.

Cummins Attacks Measure.

With President Wilson's armed neutrality bill facing failure bee cause of the opposition of a small group of progressive republicans, democratic and republican senators favoring it last night prepared manifesto to show the country just where the responsibility will rest if the measure should not be passed.

At midnight, when the debate had developed strong indications that the bill's opponents intended to prevent a vote before the session expires at noon today, the manifesto had been signed by more than a majority of the Senate, and friends of the bill said that in the end it would bear the signature of 90 per cent.

It was the intention to hold back the document until it became certain that no vote would be permitted, and then to read it into the Senate record with the names of those who had stood behind the

The leaders had not entirely aban-toned hope of saving the measure, and some of them thought circulation of When Senator Hitchcock declared the the manifesto for signatures had in

was considered.

At midnight Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the bill, made another futile effort to obtain unanimous consent for limitation of debate, and for a time to vote. He proposed to begin final voting at 6 am.

"An overwhelming majority of the Senate is ready for action now," he senate is ready for action now," he senate is ready for action majority.

"An overwhelming majority of the Senate is ready for action now," he said. "The bill passed the House by one of the most overwhelming majorities ever recorded there. I urge senators to give the Senate an opportunity to express its opinion."

Senator Clapp said he did not believe it passible to reach any unanimous

Sixty-Eight Signatures.

ers who were absent were known to favor it. Senators who had signed were: Democrats-Ashhurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Bryan, Chamberlain Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hardwick,

zona.

Later Senators Underwood, Johnson of South Dakota and Shafroth, democrats, signed the manifesto.

Senators present who had not signed nocrats-Kirby, Lane, Martine, Stone, Thompson, Tillman and Reed, Stone, Thompson, Tillman and Vardaman. Republicans—Clapp, Cummins, Du Pont, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Lip-pitt, Norris, Penrose, Warren, Weeks

All Efforts Blocked. Virtually all of the trouble came from small group of progressive republicans, who blocked every effort to ge unanimous consent for limiting debate or fixing a time for a vote. Democratic leaders appealed to the republi cratic leaders appealed to the republicans to aid them in swinging the little group into line, pleading that in
the present crisis failure of the bill
would mean national disgrace.
For the most part, the republican
leaders showed a willingness to cooperate. As the debate proceeded into
the night, however, without any tangible evidence of a break in the opposition the administration senators grew
more and more dubious about the program.

Mr. Stone Makes Dramatic Fight.

The embarrassment of the democrats was increased by a dramatic speech by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, opposing the bill as a war measure. That, however, was the only evidence of defection in the democratic ranks.

Senator Simmons, on behalf of the administration senators, conferred with Senator Brandegee of the regular republicans and Senator Kenyon, representing the progressive republicans, both of whom have supported the bill, urging them to intercede with Senators La Follette, Norria, Gronna and Cummins, the four progressive republicans who refused earlier in the night to accept any proposition to expedite passage.

While the negotiations were proceeding, several Senators sought to induce friends of the bill to refrain from discussing it in order to force the four progressive republicans to take the floor. None of them had yet spoken at length. They would not admit that they intended t filibuster, but they had given notice of an intention to discuss the measure fully, and that was interpreted to mean they were reserving themselves for a final effort to talk the bill to death. When Senator Stone concluded a four-and-a-half-hour attack on the bill senators. For that he would have to come to Congress.

Let Congress Have Say. cept any proposition to expedite passage.

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the manifesto for signatures had increased the possibilities of passage. It was conceded, however, that the possibility still was remote.

At midnight Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the bill, made another futile effort to obtain unanimous consent for limitation of debate, and for a time to yote. He proposed to begin final voting at 6 a.m.

When Senator Hitchcock declared to when Senator Hitchcock declared to suppurpose of his request for hitchcock was to disclose a filibuster to kill the bill Senator Norris, who was sitting with Senator La Follette, said:

"I am perfectly frank to say that I would kill this bill if I could."

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would pass it if a would pass it if a handler consideration by the leaders was to force a vote for a motion for the previous question. Such a move would be unprecedented in Senate procedure, but last night there were conservative who declared that in this case who declared that in this case

last night there were conservative senators who declared that in this case the end would justify the means.

Hears of Navy Plan. Senator Stone told the Senate yesterday he had heard that navy experts American merchant ships whereby the would be equipped with small submarine chasing boats, to be lowered in the danger zone to scout for hostile craft and attack them.

Senator Stone then offered his amendment to prevent protection and armament of munitions ships.

The courses the President has pure sued with Mexico and during the Eugropean war were pointed to by Senator Stone as proof of his desire to keep the nation out of war.

"Despite the clamor, the intrigue, the subterfuges," he said, "to entrap him into an act of war against a European power, he has stood firm as a rock. It would, therefore, rather trust him than all the official weaklings about him who daily fly their kites to see which way the wind blows.

"If I thought this question here today were one only of faith and trust in him I would not hesitate.

"But this is the first time the President and I have not been able to recommended the control of the constitution, but destructive of one of the most important powers vested in Congress—the war-making power—and that its passage would set a precedent fraught with peril to our form of government. The power to be granted it too broad, too sweeping. There is no limit whatsoever placed on other instruction mentalities and methods." would be equipped with small subma-

Recites Possible Courses. Reciting the possible exercises of power under the bill, Senator Sto said it would authorize the President to equip ships and "drive the German aul marines from commercial paths of the

Let Congress Have Say. "If we want to enter into war